Strepterothrips conradi Hood
1934, J. N. Y. Entomol. Soc. (1933), vol. 41, no. 4, pp. 431-434.

Lectotype: Female U.S.N.M. No. 71244; Panama, Barro Colorado Island, 29 July 1933, dead branches, J.D. Hood and James Zetek, Hood No. 1018.

Trachythrips deleoni Hood
1933, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 46, pp. 213-214.

Lectotype: Female, U.S.N.M. No. 71245; Panama, Porto Bello, 9 July 1933, dead vegetation, J.D. Hood No. 987.

Trachythrips frontalis Hood
1933, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 46, pp. 214-215.

Lectotype: Female, U.S.N.M. No. 71246; Panama, Canal Zone, Frijoles, 7 July 1933, dead vine and bush, J.D. Hood No. 981.

Trichothrips anomocerus Hood
1912, Can. Entomol., vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 137, 139, pl. 6 (figs. 1-4).

Lectotype: Female, U.S.N.M. No. 71247; Maryland, Plummer's Island, 18 February 1912, under sycamore bark, W.L. McAtee.

Trichothrips mediamericanus Hood
1934, J. N. Y. Entomol. Soc. (1933), vol. 41, no. 4, pp. 412-413.

Lectotype: Female, U.S.N.M. No. 71248; Panama, Porto Bello, 11 July 1933, dead branches of cacao, J.D. Hood No. 990.

The Genus Trigonosoma Gray (=Tropidogastrella Hendel) (Diptera: Platystomidae)

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Trigonosoma* Gray is reviewed, its nomenclature is discussed, and a key to the known species of the world is presented. *Trigonosoma indicum* from Bombay, India, is described as a new species.

Specimens of *Trigonosoma decorum* (Meijere) are recorded as apparently feeding at human wounds in South Vietnam. *T. indicum*, new species (Bombay, India) is described and a new key to the species of *Trigonosoma* Gray (=*Tropidogastrella* Hendel) is given.

Genus **Trigonosoma** Gray

Trigonosoma Gray, 1832: 774. Type by monotypy, *T. perilampiforme* Gray (as *perilampiformis*).

Tropidogastrella Hendel, 1914a: 11; 1914b: 18, 134. Type by original designation, *T. tropida* Hendel.

Hendel cited *Trigonosoma* as a "synonym" of *Tropidogastrella* on the basis that the name "ist vergeben, die Art selbst nicht zu deuten." Hendel himself has recognized genera founded on a much weaker basis than is *Trigonosoma*. The figure of *Trigonosoma perilampiforme* is better than many drawings ot its time, and in my opinion might be recognized. At any rate, the genus satisfies requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and must be used. Gray's name is cited as the first use of that name in the Neave nomenclator, although other works have shown *Trigonosoma* Laporte-Castelnau also with the date 1832. Harris (1942), however, points out that the correct date for this later *Trigonosoma* must be no earlier than March, 1833.

Gray did not use the genus name as of neuter gender, but it must be so because of its derivation from the Greek *sōma*. Species names are consequently here cited in their neuter form. The name *tropida*, however, does not appear in classical lexicons, and is best considered a noun in apposition, apparently a neologism formed on the base of Greek *tropis* "keel of a ship," with late genitive and combining stem *tropid-*.

Very little is known concerning the biology of species of *Trigonosoma*. The type of *T. decorum* was found on the underside of leaves of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Linnaeus (misspelt by Hendel as *filiaceus*) and the type of *T. albofasciatum* was reared from betelnut palms. The specimens of *T. decorum* that I received were captured during a survey to investigate the cause of infections by Captain David Taplin at My Tho, Mekong delta, South Vietnam, 27 October 1967, apparently feeding on human lesions.

The new species described below as *Trigonosoma indicum* extends the range of the genus to Bombay, India from East Pakistan, Java, Sumatra, Taiwan, Philippines, and Ceram.

The known species may be separated as in the following key. Hendel's key (1914a: 285) is defective in respect to *T. tropida*; his statements in the key are at variance with the description in the same work and with a specimen from Taiwan in the U.S. National Museum, determined by Hendel. Hendel stated that *Lamprogaster basilutea* Walker and *L. zonata* Walker might possibly belong in this genus, but I believe that their size and descriptions make that possibility rather remote.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TRIGONOSOMA* GRAY

1 (4). Brown pattern at base of wing extending little apicad of 2nd basal cell; face with semicircular yellowish spot below antennae.

2 (3). Postsutural area of mesoscutum with narrow longitudinal supra-alar stripes and semicircular median spot golden yellow; median carina of 3rd tergum (male) rounded (Ambon, Ceram; Philippines) . . . *T. cristiventre* (Gerstaecker), 1860: 185 (*Gorgopis*)

3 (2). Postsutural area of mesoscutum with fairly broad longitudinal supra-alar stripes, elongate oval median stripe, and pair of roundish spots (fig. 1) pale yellowish; median carina of 3rd tergum (female) angulate (fig. 2) (Bombay, India) . . . *T. indicum*, new species

4 (1). Brown pattern at base of wing extending well apicad of level of tip of 2nd basal cell; face wholly black (? in *T. perilampiforme*).

5 (6). General color brown; median spot of mesoscutum U-shaped (locality ?) . . . *T. perilampiforme* Gray

6 (5). General color black with white to yellow markings; median spot of mesoscutum elongate oval or cuneate.

7 (8). Front with small elevated whitish spot in anterior 1/3 of orbital margin and roundish spot at posterior margin of each shallow concavity; supra-alar whitish stripe turned mesad on postalar declivity; basal wing mark not attaining *ta* and only slightly invading discal cell (Taiwan) . . . *T. tropida* (Hendel), 1914a: 285 (*Tropidogastrella*).

8 (7). Front without small elevated whitish spots; otherwise differing.

9 (10). Brown basal mark of wing filling base of discal cell (Java; Palawan; Vietnam) . . . *T. decorum* (Meijere), 1911: 371 (*Zygaenula*).

10 (9). Brown basal mark of wing cuneate, not or only slightly extending into discal cell.

11 (12). Frontal pale marks elongate triangular; ? abdomen without yellowish marking (sex ?; Bakarganj, East Pakistan) . . . . *T. albofasciatum* (Meijere), 1904: 108, pl. 8, fig. 21) (*Zygaenula*).

12 (11). Frontal pale marks in the form of right-angled triangles, the right angle dorsal, the longer arm lying mesally and parallel to its mate; abdomen as in *decorum*, median posterior margin of 2nd tergum yellowish (sex ?; the distinctions between this and the foregoing species are not satisfactory; it was originally compared with *T. decorum;* Sumatra) . . . *T. trigonatum* (Meijere), 1915: 97 (*Tropidogastrella*).

Trigonosoma indicum, new species
(Figures 1-2)

Female. Length of body and wing each 4.12 mm.

Very similar to *T. cristiventre* (Gerstaecker), the most obvious differences as shown in the preceding key.

Front with a pair of very small, pimple-like yellowish spots at anterior 1/3 of orbital margin and a shallow concavity on each side of non-carinate median area, each with rather indistinct, yellowish, transversely lenticular spot on dorsal slope. Complete transverse yellowish band immediately before sharply carinate vertex, somewhat wider than half distance from vertex to ocelli. Parafacials ca. as wide as 3rd antennal segment, yellow. Antenna yellowish, 3rd segment brown and extending along parafacial as far as lower margin of eye. Arista slender, bare, slightly swollen basally. Palpus broad, black with narrow yellowish apical margin.

Mesoscutum black, postsutural area with yellowish (probably whitish when fresh) pattern as shown in fig. 1, supra-alar stripes in perpendicular view ca. 2/3 as wide as median elongate-oval stripe and slightly capitate on postalar declivity, pair of roundish spots between median and supra-alar stripes. Scutellum without apical concavity. Mesoscutum and scutellum with short recumbent yellowish hairs. Wing virtually as shown by Hendel (1914a: pl. 12, fig. 229) for *T. cristiventre*.

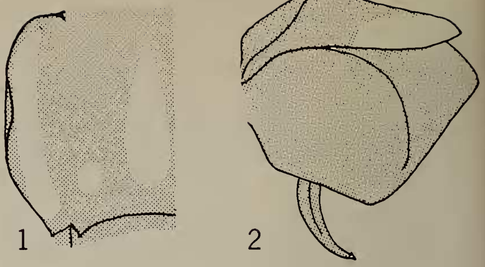

Fig. 1-2. Details of *Trigonosoma indicum*, n. sp.——1, left side of postsutural area of mesoscutum; 2, left profile of abdomen.

Abdomen in profile as in fig. 2, dorsally yellow only on median half of posterior margin of 2nd tergum; ovipositor sheath blackish; pleural membrane and venter yellowish; hairs yellowish.

Holotype, female, Bombay, India (J.C. Bridwell coll.), no. 71219 in U.S. National Museum.

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